

MARCH 29, 1823

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Advertisements.

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PARTICULAR RELATON

OF THE

ICAN BAPTIST MISSION

TO THE

URMAN EMPIRE.

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utterworth, Esq. M. P. Lan...

BY ANN H. JUDSON.

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AN ACT

EGULATE THE TRADE

West Indies—Price 375 cents

The Columbian Star.

RELIGION SCIENCE

Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame, Sounds less harmonious to the grateful mind, Than his who fashions and improves mankind... COLUMBIAD.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1823. [No. 14.]

The Columbian Star, PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, NORTH E STREET, WASHINGTON CITY.

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residence at Fennah Bay, several of the people showed a spirit of insubordination which required vigorous measures for its suppression. When, therefore, it was announced that on the first of January a vessel would sail for Cape Montserado, and that all must at that time be prepared for their departure, though the intelligence excited general joy, three or four individuals neglected the injunction, and remained as residents in the British colony; an event by no means to be regretted.

The colonists arrived at Cape Montserado on the 7th of January. It was soon ascertained that King Peter had been condemned by the other chiefs of the country, for the sale of the land, and threatened with the loss of his head; and that it had been decreed that our people should leave the coast. This information was disregarded. The vessel was unloaded, and preparations were made for building. Another interview, however, with the kings, was found indispensable. Here the previous intelligence was confirmed; but the firmness and energy of the Society's Agent checked the rising opposition, and restored peace.

During the month of February, disease prevailed among the colonists, and prevented any vigorous exertions. Several of the coloured people had, of necessity, remained at Fennah Bay. These persons arrived at Montserado in the Galypso, on the sixteenth of that month. Dr. Ayres, knowing that his presence was demanded at Sierra Leone, immediately embarked in this vessel for Freetown: from which place, after having concluded the settlement of accounts, he received on board the remaining colonists, sailed for Montserado, and anchored at the Cape on the 7th of April. He found the colony in confusion and alarm. A British prize slave vessel had, during his absence, solicited permission to take water from the Cape, and had received an affirmative answer to her request. This vessel parted her cable and was thrown on shore.

The spirit of hostility, excited by a dispute between the captain and one of the kings, added to the powerful motive presented by the presence of a French vessel, waiting for her complement of slaves, induced the natives to attack her, with purposes of plunder. Several of our people engaged in her defence. In the contest which ensued, and which they vainly endeavoured to prevent, two of the natives were unfortunately killed; and, on the succeeding day, a British soldier and one of our colonists. Through the criminal inadvertency of an English sailor, who discharged a cannon in the immediate vicinity of the store house, this building took fire; and, with it, most of the clothing, provisions, and utensils, of the colony, were destroyed.

Dr. Ayres perceived the necessity for an immediate convention of the kings. In this convention, he gave a concise history of his proceedings since his arrival in Africa; and maintained with spirit and boldness his right to the purchased territory. After some opposition and delay, the whole assembly, amounting to seventeen kings and thirty-four half-kings, assented to the settlement of the colonists; and, on the 25th of April, the American flag was hoisted on Cape Montserado.

The commencement of the rains, the unexpected difficulty of building, and the impossibility of obtaining native labour, on account of the recent disturbances, conspired to render the condition of the colonists at this time both critical and distressing. Dr. Ayres resolved on visiting the United States, to acquaint the Society with the necessities of the colony, and to obtain supplies for its relief. Notwithstanding their discouraging circumstances, most of the colonists, with a zeal and resolution highly honourable to their character, determined to retain possession of a territory acquired with so much difficulty and so much suffering; and therefore proceeded at once, with ardour and diligence, to prepare for a continuance at the Cape. Accompanied, however, by a few individuals, the Agent again visited Sierra Leone, obtained provisions for the colony, returned to Montserado, appointed one of the most respectable colonists to act as superintendent during his absence; and, after witnessing, with high satisfaction, the peace and comparative prosperity of the settlement, took passage for this country on the 4th of June. And here the Board would mention, from among the colonists, as particularly worthy of commendation, for their good conduct, fortitude, and active co-operation with the Agent, amid his numerous perplexities and discouragements, Elijah Johnston, Joseph Blake, Lot Carey, and Richmond Sampson.

The brig Strong, Captain Otis, sailed from Baltimore, on the 19th of June, having on board Mr. and Mrs. Ashmun, and thirty-five colonists. Mr. Ashmun was charged with the management of certain re-captured Africans, and also received authority to act as temporary Agent of the Board. These re-captured Africans were from the state of Georgia, fifteen in number, rescued by the benevolence of our government from the chains of injustice, and now sent out under the protection, and at the expense, of the United States. The Strong arrived at Montserado on the 8th of August. Mr. Ashmun, according to his instructions, immediately assumed the agency, adopted such regulations, and proceeded to the execution of such works, as seemed likely to prove most conducive to the harmony and defence of the colony. By the return of the Strong, the Society have been furnished with ample communications from the Agent; particularly with his daily journal from the 8th of August to the 12th of September, which, when it is considered that it was written during the intervals of a violent fever, bears high testimony to the zeal and industry of its author. It contains much important information concerning the situation, harbour, soil, and advantages of the colony, its present condition and necessities, and is enriched with many valuable remarks. Copious extracts from these papers will be found in the appendix.

All the intelligence from Africa, during the last year, has served to confirm the Board in their previous opinions; and confident they are, that it is only requisite to diffuse correct information concerning the condition and prospects of the colony, to obtain for it, from all parts of the country, that immediate aid which will render it the perpetual light of Africa, and an eternal monument to our nation's praise.

There are now in Africa, about one hundred and thirty settlers, occupying a station which, according to English, as well as American testimony, surpasses in advantages for a colonial establishment, any other situation

on the coast. A town has been commenced on a regular plan, comfortable houses constructed, and works thrown up for defence against the barbarian powers. The natives are generally amicable; and, with other wise, little apprehension would be felt, since a concerted attack is altogether improbable, and each king can command but a small force, destitute alike of conduct and courage. The harbour may with very small expense be rendered excellent; the lands are easily cleared and cultivated; the soil is rich, and yields in abundance the most valuable productions of the tropical climates. Not an instance of sickness has occurred during the season among those colonists who had passed one year in Africa; and the fever which attacked those who went out in the Strong, has, in most cases, been mild and easily subdued.

It is with pain that the Board record the death of Mrs. Ashmun, whose Christian zeal and charity will long be remembered at the colony, and admired in her native land. She fell a sacrifice to her disinterested kindness; as the Board have been informed, that, during every intermission of fever, while her strength permitted, she was found administering to the wants and alleviating the sufferings of others.

The Managers cannot but consider the fact, that there prevails extensively, among the African tribes, a strong desire for our language, and the arts of civilized life, as one most auspicious, and which should administer reproof to indifference, as well as encouragement to effort.

The principal king of the region bordering upon our territory, expressed almost rapturous joy, when told that his people should be instructed in the American method of manufacturing cloths, and earnestly requested Dr. Ayres to bring his son to this country, and afford him here the means of education. A compliance with this request was prevented only by the reluctance of the boy to leave his native shores.

The present Agent has already entered into negotiations for trade, with several of the tribes, and also admitting several African youths to a residence in the colony; and the Board indulge the hope, that the time is not remote, when their settlement, by its schools and ministers, shall impart to many of these barbarians, that knowledge which civilizes and elevates the character; which softens and subdues the soul.

The disposition among the free people of colour, to emigrate to Africa, is daily increasing, nor can the Board doubt, that when the permanency of the colony is no longer uncertain, vessels will be fitted out by them, at their own expense, from most of the cities of our country. In Petersburg, (Virginia,) and its vicinity, they have already determined to make preparations for a voyage, and have requested the sanction of the Board to their proceedings. A similar disposition has been manifested in other places.

The past year has also afforded evidence, to corroborate the opinion expressed by the Board in their former reports, that many extensive proprietors of slaves will emancipate their servants, and aid in their transfer to Africa, as soon as the colony shall be prepared for their reception. The managers cannot determine the extent of this liberal disposition; but, when they reflect upon the frequency of manumissions, wherever the law has imposed no restriction—when they consider the power of example, in whatever concerns the honourable, and generous of human character, and especially, when they recollect the institutions of their country, and the light of the age, they are induced to expect, that, should prosperity attend the colony, thousands, now in servitude amongst us, will one day be freemen in the land of their ancestors.

The Board are well convinced that an institution, which might receive under its patronage coloured youths destined for the colony, impart to them a knowledge of agriculture and the useful arts, and educate them in such a manner as should best tend to ensure their industry, economy, subordination, and religion, would prove of incalculable advantage to their cause. It is believed that such an institution would not only support itself, but also pay the interest of the capital expended in its establishment. The Board rejoice to learn that something of this kind is already contemplated by several highly respected individuals; and they trust that means will soon be furnished to complete the design.

The events of the last year have confirmed the Board in the belief that the slave trade, though at present extensively carried on, must soon finally and for ever cease. The enormities of this traffic have aroused the indignation of Christian nations, and they will suppress it. It is impossible that such an offence against justice, humanity, the dignity of our nature, and the voice of God, should much longer be perpetrated with impunity. The sentiments of the age forbid it. They partake too much of the kind, generous, and lofty spirit of Christianity, to suffer the continuance of this outrageous violation of the most obvious principles of right, of the deepest, truest, and most sacred emotions of the heart.

It will surely afford high gratification to the philanthropists of all nations to learn that, during the last year, the Society of Christian Morals in Paris, formed under the authority of the government, has appointed a committee to devise such means as may contribute most effectually to hasten the abolition of the slave trade; which (in the language of this committee) is formally prohibited by the laws, and condemned by conscience, but continued by capidity. This committee is composed of some of the principal characters in France. The managers trust that they will exert such an influence on the public mind that the executive officers will be excited to do their duty; and that the French flag will soon be rescued from the opprobrious distinction of alone protecting the slave trade on the north of the equator.

No event of the year has given the managers more pleasure than the formation, at Boston, of the Massachusetts Society, to aid in the suppression of the slave trade. This institution, established in consequence of the application of a gentleman who offered his services for a few weeks to the Board, whether we consider the place of its origin, the character of its officers, or the regard expressed in its constitution for the Colonization Society, is entitled to high consideration, and demands from the managers the most cordial expressions of respect and esteem.

In accordance with the Board return their thanks to the several auxiliary Societies,

and to all their friends, for the assistance afforded to their object during the last year, and beg leave to press upon them the necessity of more vigorous and extensive exertions. A vessel chartered by the Society, having on board Dr. Ayres, and such a number of colonists as can be accommodated, will sail in a few days, from Baltimore to Liberia, the name of the purchased Territory on the coast. At this crisis of intense interest, when the weakness of the colony renders it exposed to disasters, when causes which could not impair a firmer establishment may work its destruction, when the momentous question is, shall Africa be freed, enlightened, saved, or shall her hopes be extinguished—perhaps for ever: the Board cannot believe that they shall be denied the liberal contributions of their countrymen. They trust that the editors of public papers, and literary journals, will aid their design, by diffusing correct information concerning it; that the patriot will think of his country, and give it his influence; and that all the ministers of religion, will plead for it in the name of heaven. If there are those who still believe the maintenance of government in the colony impracticable,—to them the Board will only say, that on this subject no serious difficulty has as yet occurred; and that in deed, so intimate is the connexion between the interest of the settlers and their subordination, that rebellion would prove them alike destitute of reason and of self regard.

The Board are confident that heaven will not suffer their enterprise to fail; an enterprise looking to results as grand and as glorious as ever effected by human exertion; that would exterminate a trade, the thought of which is agony; cover Africa with the monuments of civilization and the light of truth; remedy an evil, in its nature most distressing, in its influence most injurious, and which threatens to convulse our country; and thus render stainless the honour, and eternal the stability, of the freest and the happiest nation on earth.

Religious.

Extract from a letter to the publisher of the Star, dated,

ONEIDA, CAST. (N. Y.) March 17, 1822.

The Lord has been operating by his Spirit among the white inhabitants in this vicinity. Its first appearance was in September, but did not break out until December. The work has been confined to this neighbourhood, and one other mile and a half north from this place. About thirty appear to be the subjects of the work; twenty of whom have united with the Presbyterian church in this place, four have connected with us, and we expect some others will unite with us soon.

The work appears to be subsiding; yet there are still a number under serious impressions. There have been a number of deaths during the season past, that have been warnings to many, and originated their seriousness. On Lords-day, January 26, these waters were first consecrated to the ordinance of baptism, in the presence of a large concourse of people, ranged on the beautiful and commanding banks of the Oneida creek, where 1000 people might probably have a fair view of the same. On Saturday, Feb. 1st, the Baptist brethren and sisters (12 in number) in this place, met at my house, and formed a conference.

Yesterday we again visited these waters, where I had the privilege of immersing a young woman. A large concourse were present; some of the young converts, who had never seen the ordinance performed before, and others but once before, were seen bathed in tears. This to me is a demonstration that the administration of this ordinance furnishes the best and most forcible comment on our Master's law.

Satan and his emissaries have been sufficiently vigilant to secure his Indian subjects from being affected by the reformation. They have been mostly kept back from attending our meetings. One only has appeared to be really serious, who constantly attends our meetings, and seems to hear as for his life. He has not yet found relief; but we hope and pray that he may be called a chosen vessel to bear the name of Christ to his brethren.

FROM THE SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER.

The Savannah River Baptist Association met at Black Swamp church, in Beaufort district, on the 21st of Nov. last, and continued in session until the evening of the 24th. The Rev. B. S. Scriven was elected Moderator, and Rev. Gideon Hagood, Clerk. Letters were read from twenty churches. The constitution and address of the Baptist Convention of this state were read and approved. It was agreed to recommend to the churches to meet together on the first Monday in each month, to treat our heavenly Father for a revival of religion in general, for a blessing on the labours of the ministers of the gospel already sent into the world, and that life would be graciously pleased to send more labourers into his harvest. Three members of the Euhaw church contributed \$50 each, the past year, to support a missionary for three months—thus generously making an effort towards the commencement of a work greatly needed in this association. There are 24 churches in this body, 11 preachers, and 2512 communicants; 197 were baptized the past year, 18 received by letter, 70 dismissed, 17 excommunicated, 6 restored, and 15 died. The next meeting of this Association will be held at Beaufort church, on Thursday before the 4th Lord's day in November next.

THE GYPSIES.

The following extract from a review in the Home Missionary Magazine (London) of a narrative of several communications with the Gypsies, will doubtless be read with pleasure.

In the commencement of his first part, he says, 'A journey to see a friend about two years back, brought me into contact with the Gypsies. It was late in the year; and the winds had nearly stripped the trees of their amber foliage; here and there were seen yet in verdure, the lower branches of the sturdy oak; while the gloomy yew, frowning with age, frequently presented itself, as if to call the traveller's attention to the age, and men, which were past. My road lay partly through a hilly picturesque country, checkered with farms, hamlets, and villas, and partly through a winding wood. By the time I arrived at the wood,

the sun was sinking below the horizon, and the evening shadows were investing nature. Meditation, however, on the varied surrounding scenery, occupied my mind, and beguiled the way. While thus engaged, my musings were all on a sudden interrupted. I had just reached a declivity, near the extremity of the wood, when a child suddenly crossed the road, and so near to me that it narrowly escaped being trampled on by my pony; the little creature, unconscious of its danger or deliverance, looked up upon me and innocently smiled. At first I was ready to wonder from whence it had come; but its swarthy face, its black hair and eyes, plainly bespoke its family and its people. My conjectures were not incorrect; for turning myself, I discovered on a grassy bank, half concealed by some spreading trees, an encampment of Gypsies. Here I might have stopped and brought into action my Christian charity, by giving these perishing outcasts some salutary advice respecting both worlds. I might have directed them to the source of peace here, and to the source of blessedness and glory hereafter; but I did neither. I felt desirous of hastening to my journey's end, because the darkness of the night had obscured my path. Thus to avoid a little personal inconvenience, how often do we neglect the opportunity Heaven designs to put into our hands, for great and virtuous deeds! But this little adventure was of consequence, inasmuch as it led to an acquaintance with this people, and to a desire for their welfare.

On my arrival at my friend's among other, the Gypsies in their encampment in the wood, became the subject of our conversation. I wished to have made out their true origin, and to have traced them from it through their different gradations to their present state; but as conjectures only could be given on that head, our minds were directed to their moral state. The most melancholy part of the picture, however, was the ignorance in which the apathy of Christians had so long suffered them to lie, and the barrier which their wandering habits presented, to regular and constant instruction.

I now regretted that I had not visited the tribe which I passed in the wood, for the purpose of endeavouring something for their moral and religious improvement.

If it be asked what benefit could be expected to have arisen from an accidental and single conversation with them? I answer, "none at all, unless God should have given his blessing. Should that have been the case, the greatest benefit might have been the result."

The morning of the next day presented me with the opportunity which I had long evening before lost and regretted. The Gypsies whom I had seen encamped in the wood, were passing by the door of my friend's house; and in that direction which I myself had to go on a visit to another friend. Providence in this case seemed to be propitious to my wishes, and to invite me to my purpose.

In a short time I mounted my pony, and overtook them. They were scattered in their march like a flock of sheep, the main body with the baggage at some distance in front, some females and children in detached groups behind. I thought, here is an opportunity of instructing these wanderers; I can catechize them, and converse with them as I ride along.

I immediately joined the rear guard: it was composed of a female apparently about eighteen years of age, dressed in a tidy and neat manner, with a sweet baby at her back; her features were particularly dark and handsome, with an expressive black eye.

I introduced myself with some observation on the manners of a gypsy life, and then turned the conversation on religion. I found, to my surprise, that the Gypsy possessed a very correct knowledge of the subject. Her answers were particularly satisfactory and pleasing; they discovered a mind and language far above her station. Indeed her whole deportment and appearance indicated something superior.

"How," said I, "did you obtain his knowledge of religion?" "Sir," she answered, "in the depth of winter the men folk only travel; the women and children belonging to the family and party always live in the town of C—. In those seasons I have gone with some of our relations, who live there, who are religious people, to the worship of God; in that way have I learned these things." After giving her some suitable advice, and with it my benediction, I left her, but not without hopeful expectations that seeds of grace were sown in her heart. "I will not fail to pray for thee, thou lovely wandering Gypsy female, thou young pilgrim, that the God who has instructed thee, and whom thou worships, may ever be thy protector, friend and guide: mayest thou, although dark, be comely in his sight, and be found among his chosen ones in that day when he maketh up his jewels."

The next that I overtook was the grandmother and several of her grand children. She was pleased at my noticing her, and answered my inquiries with modesty and propriety. She corroborated what her daughter had said, and in her answers discovered not only an acquaintance with the general truths of the Gospel, but also a feeling sense of their importance. "I love to go to church, and do, Sir, now, when I can, but do not always meet with the right doctrine: my prayers I offer up night and morning under the hedge. I hope God Almighty hears my prayers." I assured her that he did, and that sincere prayer was acceptable to him any where, equally under the hedge, as in the parlour, or in the church. I left with my instructions, and rode forward to overtake the main body. Here were men and boys, children and asses, horses and carts, pack and baggage.

My salutation was received with civility. Trade was bad, they informed me; for they were sellers of earthen pans and pots. The subject of religion was easily introduced; and to my question, what the captain of the gang himself knew about these things? he frankly confessed his sin;—he feelingly said, "I know a great deal more than I practise. I have heard of these things before, and confess to you how sensibly I feel my neglect of what I know to be my duty." He made the whole of this declaration, with so much seeming sensibility of heart, that I was constrained to credit his testimony. This gave me a fine opportunity of introducing my favourite subject. The conversation soon became very interesting, and the young men and boys were all attention; even the children in packs on the asses listened with evident interest, while I discoursed on the state of man through sin, the necessity of

repentance, and of faith in Christ.

I now inquired whether any of these could read. An interesting scene of these countenance bespoke piety and sincerity, was presented. "He," they said, "could read a chapter, Sir." This was the case with a few religious tracts among the ages." I was happy to converse with these little tracts were then always at hand to point out some duty. It is impossible to say how these little books might have opened the minds of these wandering outcasts, less they had their share in the conversation.

I had contemplated, however, the book for them. I had conceived the idea of giving them a Bible.—If I solemnly promise to read it?—No, Sir,—we will take the greatest care to it shall ever be our instructor; we will to it night and morning."

By this time, I had arrived within of my journey's end. I therefore directed them to call on me at the next morning. I was going. I then rode forward to them the promised treasure.

I now arrived at my friend's, and my first inquiry was for the Gypsy who was the secretary of a benevolent association, was able to supply my want. I hardly mentioned the circumstances, and knock was heard at the door. The Gypsies, sir, come for a Bible." I found in the hall a man who could read, and a young woman, a fine boy about fourteen years of age. Their countenances were very expressive of heavenly brightness resting upon them, and while I gave them a chapter, read the sacred gift, they were so eager attention, fixing their eyes on me, then on the Bible. After I had read their name in the title page, they, with my blessing, and what is better, the blessing of God; doubtless that has promised that his word shall be to him void, will own the gift to the readers from his fold. I cannot say that some fruits of British Christianity and charity to all nations shall be up to the glory and honour of God, the despised, scattered, and persecuted. This book of God may not only be a source of light and peace, of comfort and joy, to this people in their various wanderings through this mortal life, may shed a beam of glory on their earthly footsteps; it may open a vista to a country, where moral education, toil, and wandering shall cease; and where Gypsies, Beggar Kings, washed in the blood of the Lord, shall dwell together.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

CHARLESTON, March 17.

We yesterday received London news of the 11th February, and Liverpool of the 13th, brought by the Mary Catherine, from Liverpool. Every thing on the continent of Europe breathes war, and France and Spain. The Spanish minister had been ordered by the king to leave Paris, but his departure was for a few days, at the intervention of the British minister, who was still endeavouring to reconcile the two discordant powers. French minister, for whose satisfaction apprehensions were entertained, that at Bayonne—nothing is said of the Russian, and Prussian ministers. The French Chamber of Peers will present the King on the 4th of February, to present the state of the country, and to be flourishing; and repeat the same in the measures which his majesty adopt, in relation to Spain.

The answer of the Chamber of Peers to the sentiments of the King of France given in his late speech, was a vast majority, notwithstanding the opposition to it. The Paris papers delivered a speech of M. Talleyrand against the King on the 4th of February, and demonstrated strongly against his measures. The British Parliament commenced on the 4th of February, and the speech of the King was read by the Lord Chancellor. King says he has declined to attend to any proceedings at Versailles, could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of the powers.

In the British House of Lords, on the 4th of February, Lord Liverpool moved down the principle, on which the Ministry meant to act. He declared that right existed on the part of a foreigner to interfere in the local concerns of a nation—he blamed the present course of France, and thought that, if it was persevered in, it might be of serious injury to self and to all Europe. In the course of affairs, he recommended the proper position of England, and should keep herself ready for every emergency, and make all possible exertions to avert actual hostilities.

The French army is organized in corps, and its commanders are appointed, and troops have marched from Lyons to Pyrenees. The baggage of the army, which it is said, will not be under the fore the end of March or the beginning of April.

Heavy bodies of troops are to be sent to the German side of the Rhine, and are to be stationed on the Italian frontier. The London ministerial organs are positive in the expression of their opposition to the French, and the opposition journals are strong in their expressions of sympathy, and others doubtful, and feeble in declaring their hopes to be averted.

The London New Times of the 2nd inst. that the Duke of San Lorenzo, the Minister at Paris, when he leaves London, to place his person in a place of safety. In the same paper is an account of an action near which the Royalists defeated the French, taking 4 pieces of cannon, and 1000 tons of baggage.

DOMESTIC.

Gale.—Accounts are received from the coast of Peru, to the north of the inter-tropical principles. The arrival of the ship San Martin, with the crew and passengers, has been defensive, and the arrival of the ship Colombia and Peru, of the Spanish press of the Spaniards, to meet the fleet, and like the fleet, consult for the defence of the coast.

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THE BIBLE.

But the sinner shall utterly fail and die,
Whelm'd in the waves of a troubled sea;
And God, from his throne of light on high,
Shall say—there is no peace for thee.

In its literal sense, the phrase, *natural religion*, is that which belongs to mankind, in a state of nature, without any aid from revelation. It includes all the truths, which mankind, in their fallen state, perceive and believe: but in this sense of the phrase we have no means of determining the truths of natural religion: for it is beyond doubt, that the knowledge which mankind actually have of God and his works, in their fallen state, was obtained originally from revelation. The experiment which has been made by Gentile nations for more than six thousand years, proves that sinful men are not agreed in any one article of natural religion. The deplorable decline of these nations from the knowledge and worship of the true God, and likewise the great dissimulation which men in Christian nations feel to imbibing the knowledge of God, render it highly probable, that had mankind immediately after the fall, been left to their own inclinations and the instruction of their own reason, without the aid of revelation, they would have lost all knowledge of the true God. This conclusion is likewise authorized, from the continued revelations, which God was pleased to make, to preserve in the world a knowledge of his character, and reverence for his authority. He selected one from the nations of the earth to be the depository of these revelations; some knowledge of which was doubtless obtained among the nations of the earth from this nation, which served to preserve some traces of their knowledge derived originally from God, and gradually lost from generation to generation, through forgetfulness of him, and disaffection to his character. Thus we are brought to the conclusion, that sinful men are indebted to revelation for all the knowledge of the true God, to be found in the world. At the same time, it is doubtless true, that the works of creation afford sufficient evidence of the existence and perfections of God, to leave all

"You especially request particulars under the head of good effects of missionary exertions in Bengal. To gratify your wishes, I must go back to the very first introduction of public worship into the country by Mr. Kiermarder, a Danish missionary, who built the church in which Mr. Thomason now preaches, (called from this circumstance, the *Mission church*,) and laid the foundation of the present free school, containing 400 children, who are boarded, as well as educated. To the increase of missionaries is to be attributed the gradual increase of true piety since that period, which has led to the erection of the Bow Bazar, Union, and Circular Road Chapels; each of which, Mr. Corrie observed at a late anniversary, has a regular congregation of more people than were accustomed to attend public worship in the whole settlement, at the time of his arrival in the country. English tracts have been printed, and large supplies procured from Europe for the promotion of piety among our own countrymen and their descendants, by missionaries; and to them may be attributed the establishment of many churches among the soldiers; and to them, also, may be ascribed the formation, during the last month, of a Betiel Society for the good of the sailors. Schools, for the religious education of respectable Europeans and others, have been established by missionaries and their wives; by whom, also, the "Benevolent Institution," which affords gratuitous education to the poorer

Was indisputably one of the greatest philosophers the world ever produced, and as his epitaph states, may be regarded as the ornament of the human race. Yet he made no arrogant claims of deference, no high pretensions to superiority. All his passions were under the strictest control, and he even seemed the only person in company, who was a stranger to his own wonderful attainments. In contemplating the intellectual qualities of this pre-eminent philosopher, we scarcely know whether we most to admire, the depth of his penetration, the wide and almost boundless range of his inventions, or the unwearied diligence of his application. To the last of these qualities he considered himself to have been chiefly indebted for his scientific discoveries; for one of his biographers states, that when on a certain occasion he was complimented by one of his friends on his extraordinary genius, he replied, "that if he had done any thing worthy of notice, it was rather to be attributed to patience of thought than to any native superiority of mind." (or added he) I accustom myself in my researches to keep the subject constantly before me, and wait till the first dawns open slowly by little and little into a full and clear light." He told Dr. Pearce, "that he had spent thirty years at intervals in reading over all the authors, or parts of authors, which could furnish him with materials for his *Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms*, and that he had re-written the work sixteen times with his own hands." "But that (says an excellent writer) which reflects the highest honour on this great and good man, is, that amidst all his superior talents and attainments he retained and manifested the modesty, the self-diffidence, and the humility, of a little child." He embraced and loved the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ.

It is stated, that the relation of this circumstance, was blessed to the conversion of man and his wife who were present, who had lived in an almost continual state of enmity, and whose habitation exhibited a terrifying scene of discord and confusion. In one of those unhappy intervals of sullen silence, which both parties were accustomed to maintain after their quarrels, the wife came to the dreadful determination of poisoning herself. She accordingly left her house for that purpose, and approached the river; but owing to its being too light, she apprehended that she should be detected before she could accomplish her design. She therefore deferred the fatal act till it could have grown dark; and, in the interim, mused about, not knowing whither to go. At length she espied a place of woods

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